

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Peace, John Mask, House

other names/site number Bambro Plantation

### 2. Location

street & number East side of SR 1613, approximately .5 mile southeast of junction with SR 1615 at Peace's Chapel (3708 Fairport Road) N/A not for publication

city or town Fairport X vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Granville code 77 zip code 27544

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Brown SHPO Signature of certifying official/Title

2/25/03 Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other,

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

John Mask Peace House  
Name of Property

Granville County, NC  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	5	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	5	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville  
County, North Carolina

### Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING: Barn

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other METAL: Tin

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

Circa 1840

**Significant Dates**

Circa 1840

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

John Mask Peace House  
Name of Property

Granville County, NC  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 723697 4011106  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 .

3 Zone Easting Northing  
4  
☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Fearnbach  
organization consultant date 8/15/02  
street & number 705 Mills Street telephone 919-828-6548  
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27608

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mildred and Willard Jackson  
street & number 3708 Fairport Road telephone 919-693-7608  
city or town Kitrell state NC zip code 27544

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC**7. Narrative Description**

The Peace House is located on the east side of Fairport Road (SR 1613), approximately .5 mile southeast of the junction with SR 1615 in southeast Granville County. A gravel drive leads from Fairport Road to the house, which is situated on a slight rise .2 miles west of the Vance County line. The house faces southwest. From this point forward, for the sake of clarity, the description is written as though the center hall of the house runs due north/south. A few hardwood trees shelter the rear of the house, and boxwood shrubs line the front elevation. Agricultural fields border the grass yard to the west, north, and east. A chicken coop and smokehouse are located just north of the house, two tobacco barns are northeast of the house, and a livestock barn is southeast of the house. The topography in the area is generally flat.

**Peace House**

The circa-1840 Peace House is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile, frame building with a low, hipped roof. The building is sheathed with original, lapped weatherboards attached with cut nails. Two interior chimneys with corbelled stacks serve the eight rooms of the house. Four original, convex, fluted columns with distinctive impost blocks support the one-story, hip-roofed, front porch. Wide, flush-board sheathing covers the front elevation of the house under the porch roof. The tongue-and-groove front porch floor and narrow board ceiling are mid-twentieth-century replacements. A modern aluminum storm door protects the double-leaf, front door. Each leaf of the door has a single raised panel. A three-section transom and narrow sidelights containing decorative muntins frame the door. The tripartite window over the front door has a central six-over-six sash and narrow sidelights with wood muntins that resemble the entrance sidelights. The eight-over-eight sash windows, some of which are original, are covered by modern aluminum storm windows. Heavy, fluted window and door trim with square corner blocks and fluted corner pilasters complete the Greek Revival finish on the exterior of the house.

The hip-roofed side porch (on the eastern elevation) has a replacement tongue-and-groove wood floor and mid-twentieth century open aluminum posts. The house rests on brick piers that were infilled with concrete block in the 1960s to form a continuous foundation. Brick and concrete steps provide access to the front and side porches of the house. The original roofing material was replaced with asphalt shingles in the 1970s. The current owners removed the late-nineteenth-century, one-story, shed addition that extended across the rear (north) elevation and built a one-story sun-porch and a master bathroom on that elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

The Peace House has a center-hall plan, with a parlor, dining room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor and a central stair rising at the rear of the hall that leads to four bedrooms above (Figures 1 and 2). The imposing stair turns at the rear wall, resulting in a large landing between the floors and allowing for a sizable closet under the landing. The stair detailing includes raised panels and simple decorative sawnwork brackets on the lower run of stairs and unusual, vernacular, applied sawnwork designs on the base of the landing and the upper flight of stairs. A square newel post capped with a rounded finial, narrow, rectangular balusters, and a rounded handrail complete the stair design. A plain, flush-board wainscoting topped with a molded chair rail continues up the stairs from the hall. The tall baseboard is also capped with a molded trim piece.

The interior of the Peace House features original, wide, pine floors, plaster walls, doors with two raised, vertical panels and Greek Revival door and window surrounds. The more formal, public spaces on the first floor have fluted architraves with square corner blocks. The parlor also retains original elements such as a tall baseboard capped with a molded trim piece, flat-paneled aprons with square corner blocks under the windows and a simple post-and-lintel mantel. Beaded picture molding and crown molding were later additions to the room. The dining room has flush-board wainscoting, baseboards identical to those in the center hall, and a simple post-and-lintel mantel. A recessed cabinet with solid, paneled doors utilizes the space to the west of the dining room chimney. Crown molding was also added to this room at a later date.

The northwest room on the first floor originally had flat-board surrounds with mitered corners around the windows and doors, but a trim piece was applied to the surrounds and the mantel to give them a crossetted appearance, probably in the early twentieth century. Pickled sheet paneling, an acoustical tile ceiling, carpeting, picture molding and crown molding were added to the room in the 1970s. The northeast room is currently sheathed with dark sheet paneling and the floors are covered with linoleum. The room retains a post-and-lintel mantel and two original doors with flat-board surrounds and decorative corner blocks. The current owners plan to utilize this room as the kitchen.

The four second-floor bedrooms are simply finished with a combination of fluted door and window surrounds with mitered corners and flat-board surrounds with decorative corner blocks. Plaster walls, wide pine floors, plain post-and-lintel mantels and tall baseboards with a molded edge are also original. The northwest bedroom retains some early green milk paint

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

and vernacular graining on the doors. No original door or window hardware survives in the house.

## Noncontributing Resources

### Chicken Coop

Circa 1940

#### Noncontributing Building

This one-story, shed-roofed, frame, weatherboarded chicken coop, located just north of the house, now serves as a storage shed. The building sits on brick piers and is protected by a standing-seam, metal roof. A door on the southern end of the eastern elevation provides access to the building.

### Smokehouse

Circa 1940

#### Noncontributing Building

The current property owners have converted this one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame, weatherboarded smokehouse, located just north of the house and east of the chicken coop, into an office/bathroom. A new standing-seam metal roof protects the building, which sits on a new concrete pad. A board-and-batten door on the southern elevation provides access to the main block of the building, while a door in the northern elevation allows for entry into the shed addition on the eastern elevation.

### Tobacco Barn 1

Circa 1940

#### Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gable-roofed, frame tobacco barn is located northeast of the house. The barn is sheathed with vertical boards and tarpaper and has wood-shingled gable ends. A corrugated metal roof protects the building, which sits on a continuous rock foundation. A door on the southern elevation provides access to the building.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7, 8 Page 4

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

---

## **Tobacco Barn 2**

**Circa 1940**

### **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, side-gable-roofed, frame tobacco barn is located northeast of the house. The barn is sheathed with vertical boards and tarpaper and has wood-shingled gable ends. A new corrugated metal roof protects the building, which sits on a new concrete block foundation. A door on the southern elevation provides access to the building, which the current property owners have converted into a workshop.

## **Barn**

**Circa 1940**

### **Noncontributing Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, frame barn, located southeast of the house, was originally used as a stable and for agricultural storage. The building has a one-story, weatherboarded shed on the western elevation that is open to the south and a large, open-sided equipment shed on the eastern elevation. The shed on the northern elevation was originally weatherboarded around a central, open bay, but many of the weatherboards have been removed. Double, board-and-batten doors provide access to the central bay from the southern elevation. The barn, which is now used as a storage building, once contained four livestock pens. The building sits on brick piers and is protected by a standing-seam metal roof.

## **8. Statement of Significance**

### **Summary Statement**

The Peace House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as one of the few intact examples of a two-story, double-pile, frame, Greek Revival house with interior chimneys in Granville County. John Mask and Frances Peace built the house on land associated with Bambro, the Peace family plantation, around 1840. The house possesses characteristic elements of the Greek Revival style, including a low hipped-roof, a center-hall plan, a porch supported by massive columns on the front elevation and window and door architraves with cornerblock designs. The Peace House possesses integrity of setting,



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

workmanship and materials that exceeds most other surviving Granville County examples of domestic Greek Revival architecture from this period. The context for this property is outlined in Context 1, "The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865," E.1-10. The Peace House falls under Property Type 2, "Greek Revival and Romantic Style Dwellings," F.8-12. It meets Registration Requirements outlined on F.13. The period of significance for the Peace House is circa 1840, the construction date of the house.

**Historical Background**

Granville County was formed in 1746 by an act of the North Carolina Assembly. Most of the early settlers were pioneer farmers who came from Virginia in search of fertile land. A small minority became wealthy planters and land speculators. The county was known for sizable livestock herds and the production of large crops of grains, vegetables, fruit and corn, but it was tobacco that brought true prosperity to Granville County planters by the early nineteenth century. A large slave population, numbering 11,086 in 1860, supported the economy of antebellum Granville County. Most planters owned between 10 and 99 slaves.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph Peace, Senior, a joiner from Goochland County, Virginia, bought two hundred acres of land on Tabb's Creek in Granville County, North Carolina in June 1756. His household consisted of his wife, Mary Mask, and two sons, Joseph Junior and John. Joseph Junior and John married soon after moving to North Carolina, and the three families lived close to each other in Granville County. John, known as Captain John due to his service in the Granville County militia during the Revolutionary War, was a planter. His wife Margaret and their six children (Joseph, Lucy, William, John Mask, Pleasant and Mary) lived at Bambro, the Peace family plantation near Fairport. Joseph and William moved to Raleigh and became successful merchants. John Mask and Pleasant married Reed family sisters and both built homes on Bambro plantation lands. According to family tradition, it was John Mask Peace who built the Peace House that is extant today.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Andrew J. Carlson and Marvin A. Brown, Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County, North Carolina (Oxford, North Carolina: Granville Historical Society, Inc., 1991), 8-9, 27-28.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph S. Rowland, Jr., Southern Peace Families and the Barr Descendants of Margaret Scott Peace (Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Joseph S. Rowland, Jr., 1995), 18-20.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

John Mask (1774-1852) and his wife Frances Maria Reed (1790-1874) married on July 20, 1810 and had ten children between 1811 and 1834: William, Jackline, Elizabeth, Josephine S., Josephine L., Joseph, John, Josephus, Lucinda and Julian. Only Jackline married and had a family; the rest of the children remained at home. By 1850 John Mask's farm was valued at \$2,000. He owned 200 improved acres of land, 300 unimproved acres, fifteen slaves and farm equipment worth \$125. The farm produced 150 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of rye, 1500 bushels of Indian corn and 40 bushels of oats. The family's livestock included five horses, four milk cows, two working oxen, fifteen other cattle, and forty sheep worth \$292. Josephus took over the farm after his father's death in 1852.<sup>3</sup>

John Mask's brother Pleasant owned a comparable farm and built a Greek Revival-style house northeast of the John Mask Peace House. Pleasant and his wife Margaret Jordan Reed had six children (Margaret Scott, Ellen Alligood, Pleasant Poindexter, Lucy, William Leak, and Christopher), none of whom ever married. In 1850 Pleasant owned 350 improved acres of land, 290 unimproved acres and twenty-one slaves. His farm was valued at \$2,500 and his farm equipment at \$70. Livestock on the farm included ten horses, nine milk cows, two working oxen, ten other cattle, and thirty sheep worth \$657. The farm produced 100 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, and 6000 reams of tobacco.<sup>4</sup>

After Pleasant's death in 1858 William Leak Peace was listed as head of household. He continued to farm the family land and was also a builder. Pleasant Poindexter Peace and Christopher Peace practiced medicine out of offices on their front yard. Margaret Scott Peace outlived her other siblings, and thus inherited the family land. She left the majority of her property to Eliza and Tom Peace, former Peace family slaves whom she employed as caretakers, after her death on July 1, 1901. The Pleasant Peace House was ruinous by the 1970s.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.; United States Census. Microfilm of manuscript census records (population, agriculture and slave schedules), Granville County, North Carolina, 1850.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> United States Census. Microfilm of manuscript census records (population, agriculture and slave schedules), Granville County, North Carolina, 1860; Rowland, Southern Peace Families, 19-20.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

John Mask's children Josephus and Lucinda were the last members of the Peace family to live on Bambro plantation lands. Josephus died intestate in 1915 and his acreage was divided into six tracts, with Lucinda inheriting the parcel of land containing the John Mask Peace House and two hundred acres. Lucinda left her property to the Methodist Orphanage of Wake County after her death in 1917. Land speculators W.T. Yancey and E.L. Parham bought the property from the Methodist Orphanage, and subsequently sold it to Allen and Rosalee Cole.<sup>6</sup>

Allen and Rosalee Cole purchased the house and two hundred acres in 1939 and built the outbuildings that are still extant on the property. They left the property to their children. Their daughter Mildred and her husband Willard Jackson currently own the house and are renovating it for use as a bed and breakfast inn.<sup>7</sup>

## Architecture Context

The Peace House is one of the only intact examples of a two-story, double-pile, Greek Revival house with interior chimneys in southern Granville County. The context for this property is outlined in Context 1, "The Plantation Era in Granville County, 1746-1865," E.1-10. The Peace House falls under Property Type 2, "Greek Revival and Romantic Style Dwellings," F.8-12.

The Greek Revival style appeared in North Carolina by the 1820s in sophisticated domestic and public buildings such as Hayes Plantation in Edenton and the Mordecai House and the State House in Raleigh. William Nichols, the architect of these buildings, utilized plates published in Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens as inspirations for his Greek Revival designs. It was not until the 1830s, however, that a Greek Revival influence was evident in the mainstream domestic architecture of North Carolina. Few Greek Revival houses adopted the temple form; rather, most utilized a symmetrical plan with a center hall and low hipped or gabled roof. Many houses built during this period manifest both Federal and Greek Revival elements copied from popular patternbooks, including Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's

---

<sup>6</sup> Rowland, Southern Peace Families, 18-20; Granville County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

---

Assistant (1797), American Builder's Companion (1806), and Practice of Architecture (1833), and Owen Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant (1805).<sup>8</sup>

The earliest manifestations of the Greek Revival style in Granville County were in the homes of the most prosperous residents. Greek Revival dwellings were built on Granville County plantations in the 1840s and 1850s as impressive expressions of the wealth the cultivation of tobacco brought to the county's planter elite. There are two Greek Revival-style, National Register-listed dwellings in southern Granville County, the John P. Lawrence House and the Bobbitt-Rogers House.

The imposing John P. Lawrence House (NR 1988) is the focal point of a plantation complex built in the 1840s near Grissom. The two-story, three-bay, T-plan, weatherboarded, frame dwelling boasts Greek Revival elements such as crossetted window and door surrounds and doors with two vertical, raised panels. Like the Peace House, the Lawrence House has a low, hipped roof, fluted corner posts, and a one-story front porch that protects a central entrance framed by sidelights and a transom. The porch railing, composed of thin, rectangular, balusters and an octagonal handrail, stretches between massive, fluted porch posts. Three exterior brick chimneys serve the house. Greek Revival interior finishes include marbled stair risers and ends, molded baseboards and post-and-lintel mantels as well as fluted windows and door surrounds with bull's-eye cornerblocks.<sup>9</sup>

The Bobbitt-Rogers House (NR 1988) is another intact example of domestic Greek Revival architecture in Granville County. Rufus Bobbitt probably built the two-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-hall plan, frame house in the late 1850s. Original exterior elements include beaded weatherboards, fluted corner pilasters, crossetted window surrounds, shutters, and a low, hipped roof with a deep overhang. The hipped roofs of the front and rear porches are supported by delicate cut-out posts and have paneled ceilings. Like the Peace House, the Bobbitt-Rogers House retains original interior doors with two raised, vertical panels, plaster

---

<sup>8</sup> Catherine Bishir, North Carolina Architecture (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 96, 195.

<sup>9</sup> Marvin A. Brown and Patricia Esperon. "John P. Lawrence Plantation." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

walls, and post-and-lintel mantels. Baseboards, stair risers and mantels are marbled throughout the house.<sup>10</sup>

Marvin Brown recorded a number of two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, Greek Revival houses in Granville County during his architectural survey in the mid-1980s, but only one double-pile, frame residence, the Jiggetts-Horner House. The circa 1850 Jiggetts-Horner House differs from the John Mask Peace House in that it is located in Oxford, rather than out in the county, but it is very similar in appearance. The substantial frame, two-story house is sheathed with beaded weatherboards and has a low, hipped roof, interior chimneys, crossset window surrounds and fluted porch posts. The interior features post-and-lintel mantels, five-panel doors, molded baseboards and architraves with bull's-eye cornerblocks.<sup>11</sup>

The single-pile Greek Revival houses that Marvin Brown surveyed are more comparable to the John Mask Peace House in terms of setting and context. The frame, weatherboarded William D. Allen House, built soon after 1850 in the Grissom vicinity, has a low, hipped roof, fluted window and door surrounds with bull's-eye cornerblocks, a later rear ell and a front porch supported by truncated posts on brick piers. The interior contains Greek Revival elements such as geometric post-and-lintel mantels and fluted window and door surrounds accented with decorative cornerblocks.

The Henry Bridges House, built near Corinth prior to the Civil War, is a frame dwelling with a low, hipped roof, crossset window and door surrounds, fluted pilasters and beaded weatherboards. Sidelights and a transom flank the front door of the house, providing more light for the center hall.

The William A. Cheatham House, built in the late 1850s in the Huntsboro vicinity, boasts original front porch elements such as fluted posts and pilasters, a wide frieze and hand-planed floorboards. The frame dwelling has a low, hipped roof, fluted corner pilasters and heavy, rectilinear window and door surrounds. The front door is surmounted by a transom and flanked by sidelights.

---

<sup>10</sup> Marvin A. Brown and Patricia Esperon. "Bobbitt-Rogers House and Tobacco Manufactory District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988.

<sup>11</sup> Carlson and Brown, Heritage and Homesteads, 359.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

The R.H. Hammie House, located near Dickerson, was built in the late 1850s. The building is similar to other Greek Revival dwellings in Granville County in its two-story, three-bay, single-pile form, center-hall plan, low hipped roof, double-leaf front door with sidelights and a transom and fluted porch posts. However, the interior of the house has been significantly altered, the window sash and surrounds have been replaced and the building has been sheathed with aluminum siding.

The Robert L. Hunt House, built around 1850 in the Dickerson vicinity, is characterized by a low, hipped roof, crosseted window surrounds, fluted corner pilasters, beaded weatherboards and a front door flanked by sidelights and a transom. The front porch is no longer extant. Original Greek Revival elements on the interior include fluted door surrounds, doors with five raised panels, tall, molded baseboards and plaster walls.

The Frances Reams House is a modest, mid-nineteenth-century dwelling in the Corinth vicinity. The house was embellished with Greek Revival features such as a low, hipped roof with a deep overhang, crosetted window and door surrounds, a front entry framed by sidelights and a transom and a one-story, hip-roofed front porch. The porch posts and flooring are later replacements. The interior is simply finished with post-and-lintel mantels, an octagonal stair handrail and doors with two vertical raised panels.

The Peace House is one of largest and most intact examples of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture in Granville County. The two-story, three-bay, double-pile house has characteristic Greek Revival elements such as a low hipped roof, one-story portico and center-hall plan. The interior features fluted Greek Revival door and window architraves with square corner blocks, tall baseboards, a stair embellished with unique sawnwork, post-and-lintel mantels, wide pine floors and plaster walls. The house possesses a degree of integrity of setting, workmanship and materials that exceeds most other surviving Granville County examples of Greek Revival architecture from this period.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

John Mask Peace House  
Granville County, NC

---

## 9. Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Blackburn, George T., II. The Heritage of Vance County, North Carolina, Volume I. Henderson, N.C.: Vance County Historical Society, 1984.

Breedlove, Bonnie, and Sandra Aiken, eds. Granville Connections. Oxford, N.C.: Granville County Historical Society, 1995-2002.

Brown, Marvin A. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Granville County." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988.

Brown, Marvin A., and Patricia Esperon. "Bobbitt-Rogers House and Tobacco Manufactory District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988.

\_\_\_\_\_. "John P. Lawrence Plantation." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1988.

Carlson, Andrew J., and Marvin A. Brown. Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County, North Carolina. Oxford, North Carolina: Granville Historical Society, Inc., 1991.

Granville County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Granville County Courthouse, Oxford, North Carolina.

Rowland, Joseph S., Jr. Southern Peace Families and the Barr Descendants of Margaret Scott Peace. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Joseph S. Rowland, Jr., 1995.

United States Census. Microfilm of manuscript census records (population, agriculture and manufacturing schedules), Granville County, North Carolina, 1830-1860.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10, Page 12  
Photos

John Mask Peace House

Granville County, NC

---

## 10. Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of five acres of Granville County tax parcel 1297, as indicated by the heavy dashed line on the enclosed tax map.

### Boundary Justification

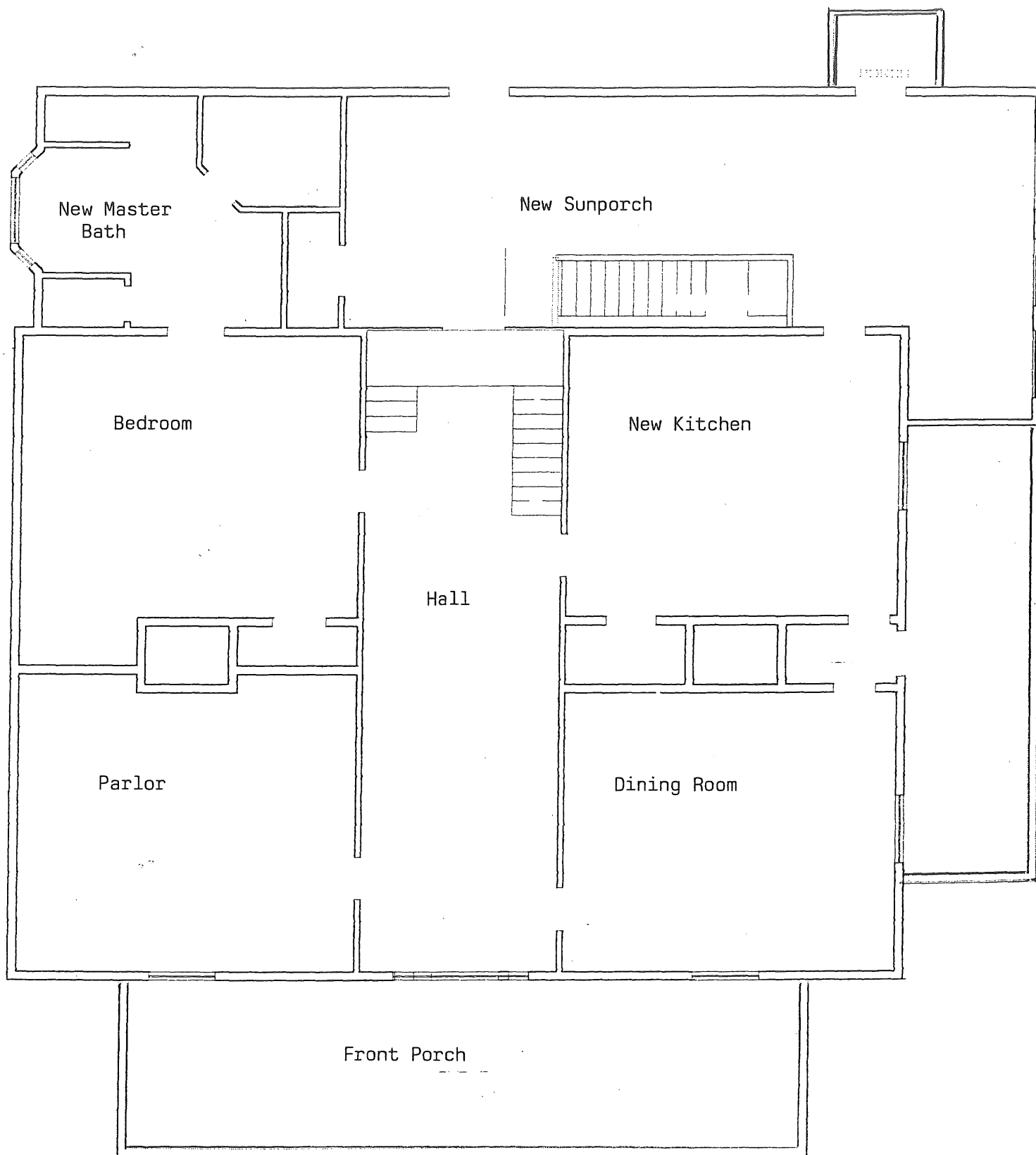
The nominated tract is the original site of the circa 1840 Peace House and provides a historically appropriate setting for the property.

### Photograph Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, 705 Mills Street, Raleigh, NC, Photos 1-7, April 25, 2002, photos 8-9, January 5, 2003. Negatives located at the North Carolina SHPO.

1. Front (southern) and side (eastern) elevations
2. Rear (northern) and side (western) elevations
3. Front elevation detail
4. Tobacco Barns
5. Stair - Center Hall
6. Interior- Dining Room door and wainscoting
7. Interior- Parlor mantel
8. Rear (northern) elevation with recent 2002 addition
9. Barn (non-contributing)

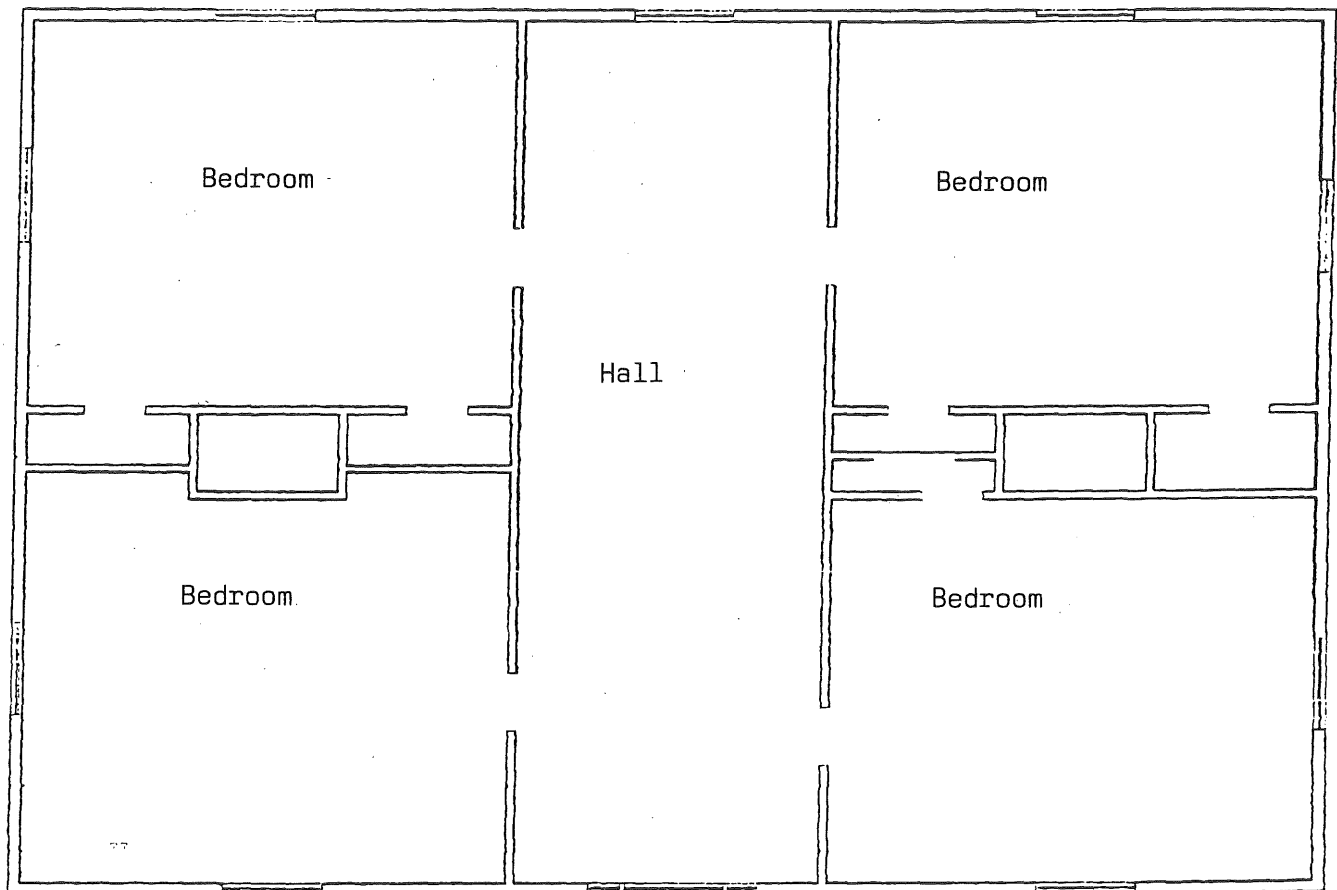




Peace House  
3708 Fairport Road  
Fairport vicinity  
Granville County, NC

LIVING AREA  
2504 sq ft  
First Floor





LIVING AREA  
2035 sq ft

Peace House  
3708 Fairport Road  
Fairport vicinity  
Granville County, NC

Second Floor

↖ N

(7.66A)

8658

Granville  
County

Vance  
County

1297  
5 acres

INDEXED ON 1940

FAIRPORT

Peace House  
3708 Fairport Road  
Fairport vicinity  
Granville County

SR 1613

ROAD

30.13

ASSESSED IN WAKE COUNTY

(7.52A)

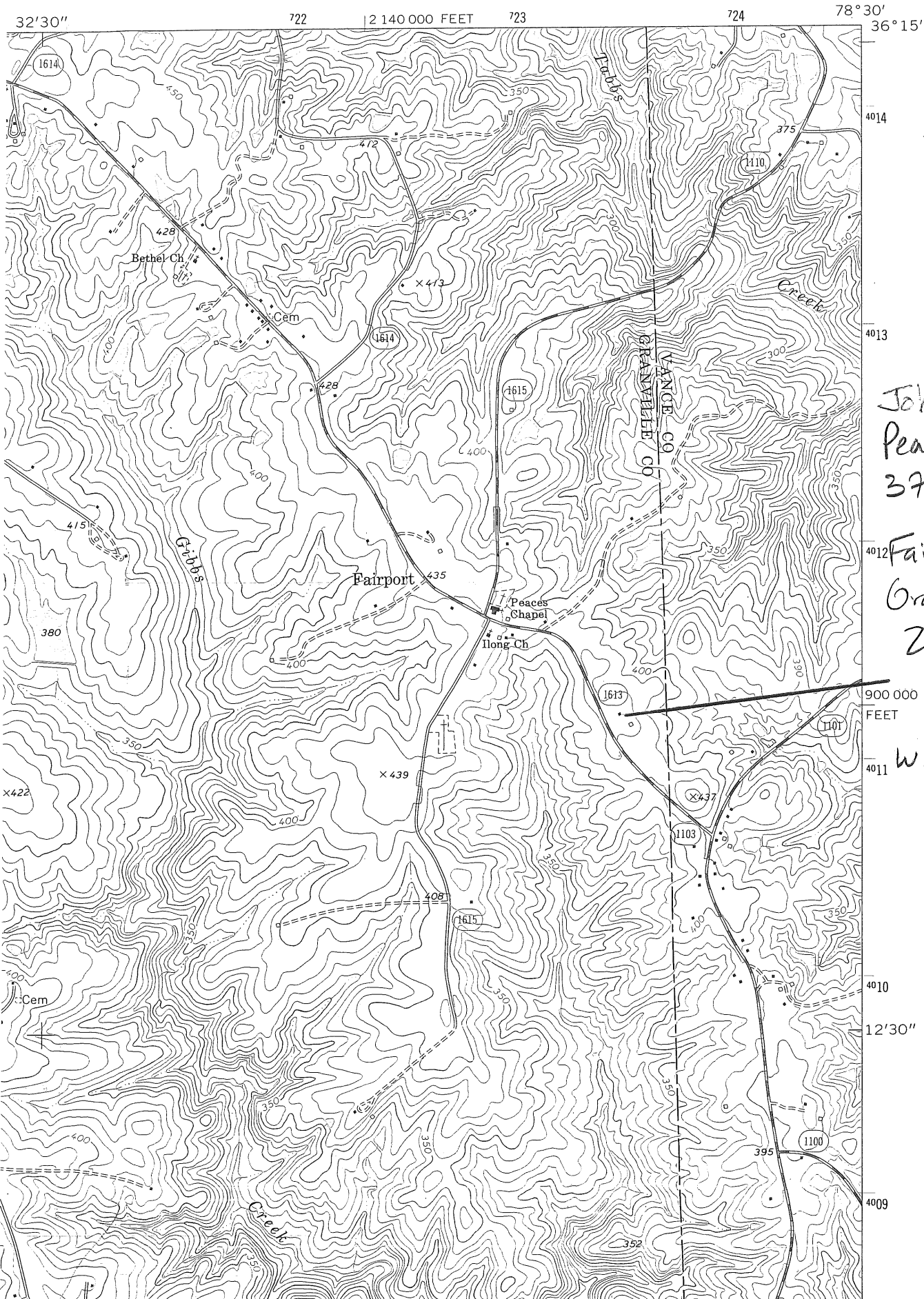
9998

N ↑

Scale 1" = 200'

WILTON QUADRANGLE  
NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
NE/4 CREEDMOOR 15' QUADRANGLE

5356 IV SW  
(HENDERSON)



John Mask  
Peace House  
3708 Fairport  
road  
Fairport vicinity  
Granville County  
Zone 17  
723697 E  
4011106 N  
Wilton Quad

